The Messenger.

THE FORTY FOUR

The Russell radical pardon-mill it i said, has not ground faster and oftener man the usual grinding under democratic governors. If true it only shows what many and great sins those inexcasable governors have to answer for. Ressell's industry in setting free scoundels and murderers has been great but he has not been able to beat the record try ever so hard he may. He has pardoned forty-four rascals. That means that he has over-ridden the findings of courts and has set at naught the plain raics of justice. With this record it is mot a matter for surprise that the peo-Bie are uneasy, dissatisfied, and resent-To try a villian for the great crime of rape it was thought necessary to call cut two military companies to guard the scoundrel from popular outrage. No such condition could exist in North Carolina if the courts had been faithfal and the governor had not outraged public opinion and the decisions of the juries by turning out upon the people many convicted miscreants. Whenever a people lose confidence in the integrity and fairness of courts and regard the governor, clothed in horror with such brief but tremendous author-Hy to set aside the actual findings of fudicial tribunals, then they are uneasy, on the alert, are ready to combine for self-preservation. We tell the governor and the court officials that the people are in great distrust of them. When they see officials ready to sign petitions for pardon, and in the teeth of the huge difficulty to secure the convictions of scoundrels under the present contemptible, burlesque jury trial system, and a partisan governor plastic and agreeable to signers and. friends, they lose all respect for and render to a reign of lawlessness, of murder, of crime. The man, be he democrat or radical, who clothed with the stupendous one-man pardoning power, a shame and a repoach to any people pretending to civilization and believing in popular government, who In ten months over-rides the findings of courts to set free forty-four condemned eriminals cannot possibly be a friend to good order, to the protection of the people in lives, persons or property. The courts that wrongly condemn, on the other hand, forty-four innocent men show the utmost incapacity, the most inexcusable blundering, the most egregious wrong-doing. Russell ought to how up. Some democratic governors may have been stupid and wholly ignorant of law and knew no better than to yield to petitions, that can be obtained for the vilest murderer of the blackest rapist in all the land, but Russell is a man of ability and a lawyer of parts if not wisdom. He knows the great prevalence of crime in this state, and that it is rapidly increasing. He knows of the importance, and the anxiety of the people living in the country. He knows that some of the farmers have left their homes and moved into towns to protect their famflies from murderers and rapists. He knows that the courts have been long under suspicion for incapacity and unfaithfulness, and that the trial by jury has become to a great extent a broad travestie of justice. Knowing these he commits a crime against the people and spurns law and order when he pardons a villain who was fairly tried under due process of law and found guilty and either sentenced to be hang-

ed or to the penitentiary. How long will the intelligence of North Carolina tolerate the one-man pardoning power, an insult to the principle of justice, a grievous wrong to the innocent, a source of danger to life and property and wholly unworthy of any people with sense enough to keep out of an insane asylum and with character enough to keep out of the penitentiary.

A GEM,

We like a gem, whether of poetry or prose. Not very many people can distinguish between pleasant, easy, flowing rhyme and poetic art and inspiration. There are "lots of people" who are unable to appreciate the finest prose the best of Newman and De Quincey, of Macaulay and Ruskin, of Landor and Pater. Finely wrought prose "is caviare to the general." There are some North Carolinians who write clever prose, and there are two or three who write enjoyable and even finely wrought poetry "as is poetry." Of the prose writers we know of no living native who has done so well as we think rresident Alderman has. We have said this and more of him perhaps two years ago. He sometimes strikes a high key of etc., he must still remain a minor until centage, needed for planting, will probliterary excellence, and is remarkably happy in phrasing. Turning over recently the pages of "The University Record '-its quarterly for Octoberour eye fell upon the following, which ts so capital, so just and elevated in sentiment, and so rhetorically excel-**Eent**, we copy it. It is from an address he made to the more than 400 students, on Tuesday, 21st of September, last, as they were entering upon their duties and responsibilities. The appropriatemess of the address, with its high ideal, sts forceful demands, its noble view of responsibility, its appeal to the best in . The young men-their manliness, their sense of right and decency, their eracter as gentlemen, must imprese

place where there is always a breath of freedom in the air, for slavery is not a proper condition for men; where a sound and various learning is taught and taught well, without sham of pretense; where the life and teachings of Jesus furnish both the ideal of right living and true manhood; where manners are gentle, and courtesies daily multiply between teacher and taught, are welcome, and rise in earnest striving by the might of merit; where wealth is no prejudice and poverty no shame; where honorable labor, even of the hands in menial toil, are glorified by high purpose and pathetic desire for the sweet waters and the clearer air; where there is no air of uncharitableness, nor any chidings or railings, but rather a large charity and sympathy in all good efforts that make for righteousness and culture, whether within or without our own academic walls; where there is a will to serve all high ends of a state struggling up out of ignorance into general power; where men are trained to observe closely, imagine vividly, reason accurately, and some toleration; where truth, shining patiently, like a star, bids us advance, and we will not turn aside. Will you help us, young gentlemen, to make our alma mater such a place as this? now give you this sentiment:

"Our Alma Mater-Unceasing growth and honor and usefulness to her throughout the years."

RESTRICTIVE IMMIGRATION LAW

It is generally known that foreign immigration to our country has fallen off at least forty per cent if not one half within a few years. The Messenger lately stated that a considerable proportion of those coming now, and within two or three years past, are by no means a desirable class. Those coming are generally very poor and many belong to the European pauper class. The immigration from the countries that once mainly came to swell our population with desirable workers and to become good citizens, have to a great degree ceased to come, and now Italy, Austria-Hungary and other parts of Europe are sending over a class that are by no means the kind needed, and who will hardly ever become good citizens understanding our laws and the genius of free institutions. Reared under strong governments, and often in ignorance and poverty, accustomed to an iron rule, with the soldier and his rifle at every turn, they misunderstand what liberty is and abuse it. So ignorant and undesirable are a considerable proportion of immigration, there is a decidedly growing public sentiment favorable to restricting immigration more and more, making an educational test to apply. This will be probably done by the next congress. A requirement of reading and writing may be deemed an absolute prerequisite. There is an intelligent opinion existing that some legislation is necessary to restrict, to lessen the immigration tide, and it is probable that congress will adopt a measure looking to that end. The Messenger has insisted through the years that no man born in other lands should be allowed to vote until he had lived

fore exercising the right of suffrage. Referring to the countries in Europe furnishing the more desirable classes of citizens for our country, the Philadelphia American says:

here twenty-one years, as long as

native born elector must have lived be-

"And the records of immigration show that the exclusion of the illiterate would exclude the most undesirable of immigrants. Generally speaking, the proportion of illiterates among the immigrants coming from northern Europe is very small. Of the immigrants who come from Ireland, from Great Britain, from Germany, from Scandinavian countries, but few are illiterate, but few would be excluded by an educational test requiring an ability to read and write. And it is from these countries that come our most desirable immigrants, the immigrants who make the best citizens, whom we assimilate most readily. It is from Russia and southern Europe, from Italy and Austria-Hungary that come the most undesirable of immigrants, and of these immigrants quite one half, and the worst half, are illiterate.'

Not many peoples on the globe are capable of receiving that liberty which is guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States. A great many American born citizens-whites toonever appreciate the value and blessings of free institutions because they have never studied civics and do not understand the nature of the government under which they were born and are living. It requires knowledge as well as character to make a good, true citizen. A man must surely have a proper understanding of his government before he can grasp correctly what his rights are and what duties and responsibilities devolve upon him as an elector and citizen of a great republic. Every voter born on our shores however full his intellectual promise, complete his educational preparation, are his acqusitions, history, politics. reaching his twenty-first birth day, and until then he cannot exercise the right of elective franchise, although at seventeen he may have had a better insight into and a completer grasp of the complexities of free institutions and the meaning of liberty and the franchise than any man born under a monarchy could have in two decades. So let the foreign born man not vote until he had passed as long a pupilage as the

A GENERAL DIVOKCE LAW

It is probable that the congress which meets early in December will among other measures try its hand upon a national bankrupt law and a national divorce law. As to the latter there is a great need of conformity among the and a gentleman feels at home; where states. In many of them the laws are all classes and conditions and beliefs so loose and so low as to almost amount to no law at all. Probably there are not two states whose laws governing divorces are the same. South Carolina is the one state, and there is none other, that has no divorce law. Out west there are states in which it is as easy to get a divorce as to obtain a marriage license. Their laws are so hopelessly low as to be a bid for almost free marriage at will. The Bible is ignored in all the states with divorce laws. Legislators have treated God's law as if no law binding in this land of the free. We doubt not that God to have about them some humility and | will hold to a strict accountability all men who have enacted laws in opposition to and ignoring of His divine law to govern the matter of marriage and I divorce. No legislature any more than an individual may trifle with impunity with the demands of Jehoveh. He has told when divorce may occur and for what offence, and that only.

Some time ago the American Bar Association discussed a divorce bill that it commends to all the states. It is very desirable because it is very much needed, that some effective, uniform divorce law, based on God's requirements, shall be adopted and shall apply in every state in the American Union. It is a great shame and reproach as it now is. There are states into which illassorted people rush to be quickly relieved of the yoke of bondage and then at once marry another fellow or another woman as the case may be. There ought to be a strict law, of universal application, reaching every man and woman in wedlock, and fine and imprisonment should be the penalty for its violation in every case. We would be gratified to see the great abuses abated and the stigma removed from the offending states. A thorough divorce law and divorce view reform is needed. With bad laws bad people become offensively obtrusive and are prone to take to divorces like children take to the measeles. It is full time for a radical change. But let not the congress or the bar associations or the legislatures forget God, and leave Him entirely out of the court, when they are considering plans or enacting laws

THE VALUE OF COTTON SEED

Cotton is way down-five cents-but the blowers find in it no reason for dispondency, no cause for complaint. The crop was made so cheap, say these fellows with understandings that will not understand. They say it is still "King Cotton." In North Carolina many farmers are so disheartened they are not picking the crop. We think this unwise, as even five cents is beter than nothing. But it is pitiful to see protection tooters blowing over the fine outlook for cotton. The fellow in the Noachic deluge thought it was only a "small shower after all" when he had climbed to the top of the highest limb on the highest tree on the highest mountain, and standing tiptoe, the mighty flood had reached his mouth. So the continued low price of cotton is only a trifle, a mere passing "shower."

The value of the cotton seed is being better understood, and it helps to save many a farmer from bankruptcy from growing the cotton. It used to be regarded as of but little value, but the wiser knowledge has come, and now it it utilized with no little profit. Cotton seed oil mills are all over the south and the farmers are blessed. Like in every thing else that accursed thing, a devouring trust, has been formed and a cotton seed oil trust atracts the greedy speculators as do the pestiferous tobacco trust, and the hundred other schemes of plunder. Not only is the seed profitable for oil, but it makes good food for stock also. Salad oils, compound lard and toothsome butterine are all made now of the cotton

his judgment, gives the following impressive statement:

"Steadily, slowly, but surely, the whole face of the southern country, its crops, its methods of farming its manufacturers are changing always for the better and chiefly due to the direct and indirect influence and action of the cotton seed. The total weight of cotton seed products manufactured today is fully equal to half the weight of the cotton crop, while the total cotton seed raised is twice that of the cotton, and all of this 10,000,000,000 pounds of cotton seed, except a very small perably some day pass through the rapid hullers, the huge rollers and the powerful hydraulic presses of the southern oil mills. That time would soon be at hand if our unreasonably prejudiced American people would but learn the real merit and intrinsic value of the products of the cotton seed, and provide the necessary market for them. An economic revolution is fairly under way at the south with only one-fourth of the cotton seed manufactured. How much more may be expected when the other three-fourths are made available?"

The thing for North Carolina plantimproved lands; 2, to make cotton at the lowest possible price, using all in-dustry; 2, to learn to utilise the seeds in all possible ways and with the ut-most care and intelligence. In this

THE CASUALTIES OF WAR

The governor of Arkansas is the first to lead off in the suppression of football. The Georgia house has voted to suppress it, only three members opposing. A resolution has been introduced in the lower house of the Missouri legislature to prevent ball playing under the Rugby rules in St. Louis. A despatch says of the introducer:

"Mr. Lloyd is himself heartily in favor of physical culture and the manly sports, but he announces that the bill he is to introduce will be submitted to his colleagues by the request of persons whose identity he declines to reveal. Mr. Lloyd acknowledges that the fatalities which have occurred in Rugby games elsewhere occasioned the introduction of the ordinance."

In Pennsylvania in Westmoreland county, some small boys played the game. The result of one casualty is given in a despatch in The Philadelphia

"Frank, the seven-year-old son of Lemuel Blair, fell on the ball to prevent his companions from taking it. Three or four other boys fell on the child and crushed him. He was carried home, where it was found that he was injured internally. Today the doctors said they have given up all hope of his recovery."

Mr. R. M. Namlok, an old football club manager, writes to The New York Herald, condemns the game as now played, and says it is doomed unless improved and modified. He says, and it is expert testimony:

"As the football-playing code stands at present, the game is certainly a dangerous one. There is no doubt that it is much more brutal than prize fighting, because it is a case of one man against ten. In a prize fight a man has a even chance, but in football the odds are strongly against

The Hartford (Conn.) Post demands that Captain Young, of the Wesleyan University football team, shall be disciplined for his disgraceful conduct either Sack or Cutaway Suits. last Saturday. He deliberately used his fists, not only upon his opponents, but upon his own players, necessitating his removal from the game.

On the Yale battlefield Pantham had an arm broken. Two deaths from the brutal game reported in The Pittsburg Herald as occurring in that neighborhood. A correspondent of The Richmond Dispatch reports that the con-

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STATEMENTS OF THE INDEBT-EDNESS OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SEMI-WEEKLY MESSENGER WERE RECENTLY MAILED, AND WHILE A GREAT MANY HAVE RESPONDED, THERE ARE MANY YET IN ARREARS AND WE TRUST THIS REMINDER WILL CAUSE ALL WHO HAVE NEGLECTED THEIR ACCOUNT WITH US TO TAKE PROMPT ACTION. THE DATE ON THE LABEL OF EACH PAPER SHOWS THE TIME TO WHICH THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN PAID, AND THE ACCOUNT CAN BE EASI-LY DETERMINED WITHOUT WAIT-ING FOR A STATEMENT FROM US. A THOROUGH REVISION OF THE LIST WILL BE MADE AT AN EAR-LY DATE AND ALL DELINQUENTS WILL BE PLACED ON OUR "BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE."

test between the University of Virginia team and the team from the Gallandet Deafmute College was played with six substitutes, as the regulars were still on the sick list "from old bruises." In a contest reported in Columbus (O.) State Journal, one player suffered a "split right ear. er suffered a "split right ear." bruises." In a contest reported in The Wooster (O.) dispatch to TheCleveland Plain Dealer, reports a game between Sophomores and Juniors. The casualties were: Jarvis of the sophomores had his nose broken; Griesemer, also fine meal for stock, and the hulls make a sophomore, received a concussion of the brain, and Hackett, a prep., was badly injured internally. From Madison a dispatch to The Milwaukee Wisconsin, a game between the Uni-A writer in The Chattanooga Trades- | versity and Belvil College showed up man, if his enthusiasm does not warp with several injuries. Peel's knee was gives strength to weakened much hurt, laying him up for repairs. Brewer will not be able to do much the remaining part of the season. He is hobbling about with cruiches. His knee is bad'y swollen, and so sore he cannot bear a pound upon 4t. Fortest was dazed in the game, bu recovered consciousoes later. Today he is apop with his left arm in a sing. His left shoulder was sira ned jusing so much pain that he was unable to seep.

These are some of the results of battle gleaned from two days only of fighting. Doubtless many others ocurred, of which we have seen no report. We close the record for day with with an extract from the experience of a loving Virginia mother. Mrs. Morgan Robinson, of Richmond Va., writes to The Baptist Religious Herald. We copy but a part:

"One year ago, November 7, 1896, my son, Morgan P. Robinson, at the time president of the General Athletic Association of the university of Virginia was playing football on the university grounds. He received a blow on the head which paralyzed his entire left side. He is still an invalid, although we feel assured of complete recovery. ers to do is to: 1. Grow the cotton on For twelve months I have watched him with the agonized suspense that

only a mother can feel. "I ask you what I have so often ask-ed myself, Can parents with limited means afford to support some at one

DR. MOTTS The only safe, sure and

to married Ladies. d for circular. Price \$1.00 per box. 5 boxes for \$5.00 to TT'S CHEMICAL CO., - Clevelar , Ohio. For 8.sle'by W. H. Green & Co

And sentence passed by Judge Populace as being the criminal charged with bringing down standard values and underselling competition. GEO. O. GAYLORD, the Racket Store man, has stood the test for nine years and by living on less than he made and dividing his profits with his customers has gained a large share of the public patronage and good will. He has al ways been the first man in the race to cut the price on every article that could be bought for less and the last man to advance the price. The new tariff law has not made until this day the price advance on any article in my store. Read my prices and see if you do not think the goods are very low.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.

is one article that I handle in large quantities. This stock is on our second floor and covers a space 60x55 feet floor room and we have all new this season's styles and prices in Men's Suits run very low.

A nice Black Cheviot Suit, nicely made, at \$3.50 a Suit.

A pretty Plaid Suit at \$4.25. A strictly all wool nice Suit, well made, heavily faced, at \$4.98; better Suits and nicer good at \$6.50 and \$7.50. Black Clay Suits at \$3.75. Corkscrew Suits at \$5.00.

Splendid all boiled wool, 20-ounce Clay Worsted, satin lined, at \$10.00, Fine Imported Worsted, in colors, Suits for young dressy men, at \$12.50

OVERCOATS AND MACKINTOSHES

Men's Overcoats, heavy and warm, long and well made, at \$2.50 up to \$5.00. Fine Beaver Overcoats, nice, new stock, extra cheap at \$5.00; satin lined at \$6.50 and \$7.50

Men's Rubber Mackintosh Coats. with long capes at \$2.75, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Men's Odd Pants and Coats. A good Wool Coat at \$1.50, Vest at 50c, Pants, Cotton Jeans, at 29, 40 and 50c. Georgia Kersey, heavy weight, 50c. Wool Pants, heavy weight, 83c. Nice Pants, honest values, at \$1.00 and \$1.25; fine Pants in pretty patterns, at \$1.50, \$1.75 and up to \$3.50 a pair. We have at least 1,000 pair of pants to select from and the best goods you ever saw for the money. Boy's Suits with sailor collars, braid trimmed Wool Cheviot, at \$1.39 a suit; nice, heavy Wool Suits at \$1.25; large boy's Suits from 10 to 15 years old, at \$1.50, \$1.75 up to \$3.00 a suit. Very pretty styles at \$1.75. Boy's odd pants at 25 and 50c. Boy's Blue Flannel, with button on top Golf Caps, at 20; trimmed in gold cord and nice quality at 25c. Men's heavy Flannel and Beaver Caps at 25c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear. Union Suits for Girls and Boys 8 to 13 years old, at 30c a suit; Ladies' for 45c a suit; Children's Suits, nice Merino, size 16, at 8c each. Shirts and Pants, large, 10c up to 25c. Children's Wool suits for 25c to 50. Ladies' Wood Shirt extra big value, worth at least 75c, I bought in the summer at a price, now I offer them to you at 50c each. Men's Shirts from 19 to 38c. Nice fleece lined. Dr. Jegger make, at 50c each. Ladies' suit from 15c, long sleeve, heavier, fleece lined, at 25c, better half wool at 50c. Nearly all wool knit at 75c. all wool at 98c. Ladies', Men's and Children's Red Flannel knit pants and shirts from 50 to \$1.25 each. Gent's Gowns, nicely trimmed, at 50 and 75c each. Ladies' Gowns, plain, with ruffle at the top, for 50c. Nicely trimmed at 75c and \$1.00. Ladies' Undershirts made of heavy Flannel, at 50c. Black Satteen Shirts at 75, 98, \$1.25; knit Shirts at 50c each.

reliable Female PILL

over offered to Ladies.

Dress Goods.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, made of nice. pretty goods, at \$1.50 each; pretty standard colors, all wool, at \$2.50; better at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00. Nice Brocaded Silk Skirts at \$6.25, \$7.00, \$7.50. Silk Merino Skirts at \$7.50. We have a large stock of these goods and can fit and suit everyone. Dress Goods for Waists and Suits are very plentiful. We have a splendid stock and can ra you pretty, all wool suiting, stycolors, at 25c per yard. Fashio Silks at 25, 35, 50c up to \$1.00. Ber Serges at 25c and 44 inches wid Dress Goods of all kinds in Bla 50, 63, 75 and 98c per yard. L Silk Buttons, Braids, Trimmings kinds to match.

Mattings, Etc.

We have just received a large stock of handsome mattings at low prices, 121/2c per yard. Also we have decided to cut down our Carpets. Brussels at 48 up to 60, worth from 55 to 75c; Ingrain Carpets from 20 to 48c per yard, worth 25 to 65c. We can and will save you money on your carpets, matting, and rugs. Chenille Curtains at \$1.98 a pair. Table Covers from 29 to 75c. Piano covers from \$1.50 to \$2.75 each. Piano felt at 90c per yard. We have just rereived a new supply of chairs, tables, book cases and hat racks to give away free with every \$25.00 cash purchase.

We want your trade and have long since had judgment passed on us as being the lowest priced store in town. We are very busy selling lots of Ladies' Hats, Trimmings, Shoes and Hosle Notions, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas and laces.

Come to Wilmington's Big Racket Store, at 112 North Front Street, opposite The Orton Hotel.

O. GAYLORD, Propr.

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ESIDES the dangers and disfigurements of Blood Diseases, the Burning and Itching Skin Eruptions are among the most acute tortures. The strongest systems soon collapse under such agonies.

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Purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated. nerves, expels diseases, and insures health and happiness where sickness and despair once shut out the light of life.

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